

SPEAKING 3



In pairs: one person reads out one of the shopping lists from Activity 2 and the other finds the correct one. Then swap.

LISTENING 4

Listen to these people talking about themselves and their likes and dislikes. Copy and complete the grid with the letters of the correct pictures from Activity 1.
(1-4)

吃 chī to eat

喝 hē to drink

Name		
Xiaoli	d	b

Grammar

Like/dislike with food and drink

In English we usually say 'I like pizza', 'I like coffee'. In Chinese, you usually add the verbs for eating/drinking when saying what you like or dislike:

我喜欢吃/喝 wǒ xǐ huan chī/hē... 'I like eating/drinking...'

我不喜欢吃/喝 wǒ bù xǐ huan chī/hē... 'I don't like eating/drinking...'

SPEAKING 5

In pairs, talk about what you like/dislike to eat or drink.

我喜欢吃 / 喝 ... wǒ xǐ huan chī / hē ...

我不喜欢吃 / 喝 ... wǒ bù xǐ huan chī / hē ...

LISTENING 6

Listen to Li An talking about his family and answer the questions in English.

- How many people are there in the family?
- When is Dad's birthday?
- What does Dad like to eat and drink?
- Whose birthday is on 9 June?
- What does Li An like to eat and drink? What does he dislike?
- Who else likes pizza apart from Li An?

WRITING 7

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, look at page 89.

米 饭 水 果 汁

WRITING 8

Put together the characters from Activity 7 to make the following words.

- 1 fruit 2 fruit juice 3 rice

2

你午饭吃什么？

nǐ wǔ fàn chī shén me

What do you have for lunch?

Talking about different kinds of food and drink

READING 1

Read the meal plan for these two families and answer the questions.

小月家：

星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
米饭	面条	比萨饼	炒面	包子	米饭	饺子

Jamel 家：

星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
比萨饼	面条	炒面	比萨饼	面包	炒饭	炒面

- 1 What does Xiaoyue's family have on Tuesday?
- 2 What does Jamel's family have on Saturday?
- 3 On which days does Xiaoyue's family have rice?
- 4 On which days does Jamel's family have pizza?



饺子



包子

炒面 chǎo miàn fried noodles

饺子 jiǎo zi Chinese dumplings

炒饭 chǎo fàn fried rice

包子 bāo zi steamed stuffed bun

16 LISTENING 2

Listen to the conversation between Caitlin and Ke Feifei. True or false?

- 1 Ke Feifei likes noodles.
- 2 Caitlin likes Chinese dumplings.
- 3 Caitlin's mum and dad like fried rice.
- 4 Caitlin's mum likes Chinese tea.
- 5 Ke Feifei's dad likes pizza.
- 6 Ke Feifei's mum like pizza too.
- 7 Ke Feifei's mum likes rice and noodles.



SPEAKING 3

In pairs, talk about what you and your family like/dislike to eat and drink. You can use the sample dialogue to help you.

咖啡 kǎ fēi coffee

A: 你喜欢吃米饭吗? nǐ xǐ huan chī mǐ fàn ma

B: 不喜欢, 我喜欢吃炒面。 bù xǐ huan, wǒ xǐ huan chī chǎo miàn
我喜欢喝咖啡, 你呢? wǒ xǐ huan hē kǎ fēi, nǐ ne

A: 我也喜欢喝咖啡, 我爸爸妈妈喜欢喝中国茶,
你爸爸妈妈喜欢喝茶吗? wǒ yě xǐ huan hē kǎ fēi, wǒ bà ba
mā ma xǐ huan hē zhōng guó chá, nǐ bà ba mā ma xǐ huan hē chá ma

B: 喜欢, 他们喜欢喝茶, 他们喜欢中国茶, 也喜欢
英国茶。 xǐ huan, tā men xǐ huan hē chá, tā men xǐ huan zhōng guó chá, yě xǐ
huan yīng guó chá

Culture

中国茶 zhōng guó chá Chinese tea

Tea is an important part of Chinese culture. The book 茶经 (chá jīng, the Tea Classic) was written between 760 and 780 – more than 1200 years ago! – so tea in China has a long history and many people are very knowledgeable about it. The best tea costs more than the finest wines.

Chinese people drink tea every day. This could be 绿茶 (lǜ chá, 'green tea'), 红茶 (hóng chá, literally 'red tea' but meaning black tea) or 花茶 (huā chá, 'flower tea' – usually jasmine.) People tend to drink more black tea in cold weather for its warming properties and green tea in hot weather for its cooling properties – but most Chinese people prefer to drink their tea hot, not iced, even in the summer.

WRITING 4

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, look at page 89.

吃

喝

炒

他

她

WRITING 5

Label the food in Chinese.

1



2



3



4



5



WRITING 6

Write your own meal plan for a week, using the characters you've learnt to write so far.

Example: 星期一: 米饭

③ 一日三餐 yí rì sān cān Daily meals

Talking about mealtimes

LISTENING 1

You are new at school and Waleed is telling you the canteen menu for the week. Write down the days of the week in Chinese, then listen and note in English the food eaten on each day.

Example: 星期一 rice, beef and chicken

noodles	fried rice	fried noodles
beef	chicken	
pork	rice	fish
fried eggs		lamb
		pizza

牛奶	niú nǎi	milk
牛肉	niú ròu	beef
猪肉	zhū ròu	pork
羊肉	yáng ròu	lamb
鸡肉	jī ròu	chicken

LISTENING 2

Listen to and read the Chinese sentences, then choose the correct option from the English sentences. (1-6)

Example: 1 a

早饭	zǎo fàn	breakfast
午饭	wǔ fàn	lunch
晚饭	wǎn fàn	dinner

1	我们早饭吃面包。	We have (a bread b eggs) for breakfast.
2	他们午饭吃炒饭。	They have fried rice for (a lunch b dinner).
3	哥哥晚饭吃比萨饼, 喝咖啡。	Older brother has pizza and (a coffee b tea) for dinner.
4	妈妈晚饭吃饺子, 喝茶。 她喜欢喝茶。	Mum has dumplings and tea for (a lunch b dinner).
5	弟弟早上不吃饭。	Younger brother does not eat (a breakfast b lunch).
6	爸爸早饭吃面条, 喝英国茶。	Dad has (a bread b noodles) and English tea for breakfast.

Grammar

Word order

When you say what you have for breakfast, lunch, etc. you put the words in the following order:

subject (I, you, Mum, etc.) + meal (breakfast, etc.) + verb + food (noodles, etc.).

我午饭吃炒面。 'I lunch eat fried noodles.' = I have fried noodles for lunch.

Pinyin

Pronouncing 'zhi' and 'zhu'

Listen and repeat the sounds in four tones: zhī/zhǔ, zhí/zhú, zhǐ/zhǔ, zhì/zhù.

Now listen and repeat these sentences:

蜘蛛织网 zhī zhū zhī wǎng Spider makes web.

蜘蛛喝果汁 zhī zhū hē guǒ zhī Spider drinks fruit juice.

WRITING 3

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. Then put together characters you've learnt so far in this chapter to make as many words/phrases as possible. There are at least five!

牛

肉

面

Example: 牛 + 肉 = 牛肉 beef

SPEAKING 4

In pairs, take it in turns to say who eats what for different meals.

Example: 她早饭吃鸡蛋。 tā zǎo fàn chī jī dàn



早饭



午饭



晚饭

- 1 她 2 我们 3 你 4 他们

WRITING 5

Choose a person from Activity 4 and write what they eat and drink for breakfast or lunch, using the characters you've learnt.

Example: 她吃炒饭, 喝果汁。

READING 6

True or false? Write the correct answer if it is false.

Example: 1 True

- 1 You can have bread and coffee for breakfast.
- 2 You can have fried noodles for breakfast.
- 3 Lunch is between 11 am and 3.00 pm.
- 4 Dumplings are served between 5 and 11 pm.
- 5 Both lamb and chicken are served in the evenings.

MENU

星期一 ~ 星期日

早饭: 五点 ~ 八点半
鸡蛋 面条 面包 牛
奶茶 咖啡 果汁

午饭: 十一点 ~ 三点
炒面 炒饭 鸡肉 猪肉

晚饭: 五点 ~ 十一点
面条 米饭 饺子
猪肉 羊肉 牛肉

4 我想喝可乐 wǒ xiǎng hē kě lè I would like a coke

✿ Ordering in a restaurant

LISTENING 1

Listen to four short conversations between a waiter and customers who are ordering food. Note down the letter of the correct pictures. (1-4)

Example: 1 d, e, a



Pronouncing 'c'

In Chinese, 'c' sounds like a tz or a ts. Say the word 'cats', then just say 'ts'. Listen and repeat 'c' and 'cai' in four tones: c, cāi, cáì, cǎi, cài.

Now listen and repeat the following:

擦桌子。cā zhuō zi Wipe the table.

兔子吃草和菜。tù zǐ chī cǎo hé cài Rabbits eat grass and vegetables.

Pinyin

饭馆 fàn guǎn restaurant

菜 cài vegetable

炒 chǎo to stir fry

SPEAKING 2

Pair work. Pretend you are in a restaurant and one person (A) is the waiter/waitress and the other (B) is the customer. A asks B what he/she wants and B replies with his/her order. Use the grammar box to help you.

The use of 想 xiǎng

想 xiǎng is often used to mean 'want to/would like to' and is usually followed by another verb.

我想吃... wǒ xiǎng chī = I would like to eat...

我想喝... wǒ xiǎng hē = I would like to drink...

Grammar

LISTENING 3

A boy called Li Wen and a girl called Zhang Tianying are eating in a local restaurant. Listen to their conversation and answer the questions.

- 1 What would Li Wen like to eat?
- 2 What would Zhang Tianying like to eat?
- 3 What would Zhang Tianying like to drink?
- 4 What would Li Wen like to drink?
- 5 What did both of them want to have at the end?



碗 wǎn bowl (also a measure word)

冰淇淋 bīng qí lín ice cream

杯 bēi cup/glass (also a measure word)

巧克力 qiǎo kè lì chocolate

SPEAKING 4

Work in groups of three or four. You are eating out with your friend. One person is the waiter/waitress and the others are customers. Use these phrases to help you.

Waiter/waitress:

你们想吃/喝什么? nǐ men xiǎng chī/hē shén me

我们有... wǒ men yǒu

我们没有... wǒ men méi yǒu

Customer:

你们有...吗? nǐ men yǒu...ma

我想吃/喝... wǒ xiǎng chī/hē

我喜欢吃/喝... wǒ xǐ huan chī/hē

WRITING 5

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, look at page 89.

茶

菜

想

WRITING 6

Complete the letter from Olivia with the Chinese for the pictures.

你好!

我叫 Olivia。

我家有四口人, 爸爸、妈妈、我和弟弟。妈妈三十八岁,

爸爸四十岁, 我十二岁, 弟弟九岁。我 1 吃鸡蛋,

喝 2 。我妈妈 3 吃面条、4 和 5 .

爸爸和弟弟 6 吃 7 , 爸爸 8 喝 9 .

Olivia

十月九日

5

中国菜

zhōng guó cài

Chinese food

Regional food

Chinese food eaten abroad does not reflect the many different styles of food eaten in China. Generally, people in northern China prefer using flour/wheat, for example in noodles and steamed bread, while people

in southern China eat more rice. Sichuan in the west of China is famous for its hot and spicy food, and Shanghai is well-known for its sweet and sour dishes.



READING 1

Match the names of the dishes below with their pictures on the map, using the characters and radicals you have learned to help you.

- 1 北京烤鸭 2 甜酸鱼 3 拉面 4 香港小吃

Eating habits and chopsticks (筷子 kuài zi)

At home or in a restaurant, every person has their own bowl (with rice or noodles) in front of them. In the middle of the table there are plates of meat and vegetable dishes to be shared. In restaurants, for a big group, there is sometimes a rotating surface on a round table (a lazy susan).

Chinese people use chopsticks to eat with. These may be made from bamboo, wood, plastic, porcelain or metal. There is a 'right' and a 'wrong' way to use chopsticks. You should pick your food up instead of 'stabbing' it with a chopstick. It is also considered very rude to point at someone with your chopsticks, or to play with them at the table, or tap on your glass or plate with them.



READING

2

In groups, discuss what you think might be the reason why resting chopsticks upright is wrong.

Eating out

There are many different types of restaurants in Chinese cities. Apart from traditional ones doing regional food (such as 四川 sī chuān, 湖南 hú nán, 江西 jiāng xī), you can find restaurants specialising in seafood, hot pot, noodles, vegetarian food, soup or even porridge! Fast-food restaurants including McDonald's 麦当劳 mài dāng lǎo and KFC 肯德基 kěn dé jī can be found nowadays in many cities.

Chinese people love to go out to eat with family, friends or colleagues. You can choose anything from the food stalls on the street to a private dining room in a restaurant.



Chinese breakfast

Chinese breakfast is very different from what we have here. Instead of cereal or toast, people eat things like dumpling soup 馄饨 hún tun, pan-fried dumplings 锅贴 guō tiē, steamed twisted rolls 花卷 huā juǎn, jellied bean curd 豆腐脑儿 dòu fu nǎo, 'Eight Treasure' rice porridge 八宝粥 bā bǎo zhōu and deep-fried twisted dough sticks 油条 yóu tiáo. In some areas, like Guangdong 广东 guǎng dōng in southern China, people sometimes go to a restaurant for a dim sum breakfast 早茶 zǎo chá which can last for hours!





汉字 hàn zì Investigating characters

Learning more about Chinese characters

READING 1

Look at the radicals and characters. Discuss in groups why these characters have the radicals.

火 is both a character and a radical meaning 'fire'.

炒 = to stir fry 烟 = smoke

灾 = disaster

饣 is a radical meaning 'food' or 'meal'.

饭 = food/meal 饭馆 = restaurant

饼 = a round flat cake/pie/pastry

饿 = hungry

艹 is a radical meaning 'grass' or 'plant'.

茶 = tea 菜 = vegetable

草 = grass 药 = medicine



READING 2

Find the radicals in the following characters. Then match the characters to their English meaning with the help of the radicals.

Example: 1 b

- | | |
|-----|------------|
| 1 花 | a hungry |
| 2 烧 | b flower |
| 3 饿 | c to burn |
| 4 喊 | d to shout |

- | | |
|------|----------|
| 5 灰 | a hungry |
| 6 饥 | b ash |
| 7 葡萄 | c lake |
| 8 湖 | d grapes |

- | | |
|------|------------------|
| 9 妻 | a medicine |
| 10 说 | b coal |
| 11 煤 | c to talk /speak |
| 12 药 | d wife |

- | | |
|------|------------|
| 13 狼 | a language |
| 14 炉 | b stove |
| 15 囚 | c wolf |
| 16 语 | d prisoner |

READING 3

Work in groups and read the following passages. You won't know every character, but try to work out the general meaning. You may be able to guess something of the meaning of the characters from the radicals.

- 1 我们家星期天去了饭馆吃饭, 我们很饿, 我们吃了米饭、肉和菜。我们喝了葡萄汁和中国茶。爸爸说: “今天的饭很好吃!”
- 2 他家的花园很大, 花园里有很多花、草和蔬菜, 花园里也有葡萄、草莓和苹果。

WRITING 4

Write one or two characters and their English meanings for each of these radicals.

Example: 口: 喝 to drink

女	火
彳	口
讠	艹
亻	

WRITING 5

Poppy is trying to write about her pet dog in Chinese, but she has forgotten some of the characters. You need to help her fill the gap by choosing and writing the correct words.

四 大 喝 吃 球 叫

我有一只 1 狗 2 Flick。他 3 岁。他喜欢 4 肉, 他也喜欢 5 果汁。他很喜欢玩儿 6 。

Language

How many Chinese characters do you need to learn?

There are over 80,000 Chinese characters, but most of them are rarely used. Most printed texts use a much smaller group of commonly used characters.

- The most frequently used **1,000** characters make up **90%** of all texts;
- The most frequently used **2,500** characters: **98%**;
- The most frequently used **3,500** characters: **99.5%**.

This proves that in order to understand everyday Chinese, you don't need to learn huge numbers of Chinese characters.

Extension

LISTENING 1

Patrick is in a school summer camp in China. A journalist has interviewed him to find out more about young people from a different culture. Answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Patrick?
- 2 What did Patrick say about his pet snake?
- 3 What is Patrick's favourite school subject and why?
- 4 What is Patrick's favourite food?
- 5 What did Patrick say about Chinese food?
- 6 What do Patrick's mum and dad like?
- 7 What was the journalist's last question?
- 8 What did Patrick say in response to the final question?



SPEAKING 2

You are making a short audio clip to introduce yourself to your Chinese friend. You can choose any three or all of the following parts.

Basics about yourself: name, age, birthday

我叫 ____。
我 ____ 岁。
我的生日是 ____。

Your family and pet

我家有 ____ 口人。
我有 ____ (爸爸、妈妈...)
我有一只 / 条 ____。

Your hobbies

我喜欢打 / 踢 / 玩儿 / 看 ____。

School: subjects you like/dislike, when you have lessons, your class





我喜欢 ____ 课。
我不喜欢 ____ 课。
我星期 ____ 有 ____ 课。
我们班有 ____ 个男学生 / ____ 女学生。

Food you like/dislike

我喜欢吃/喝 ____。

READING 3

Read the messages on the website and answer the questions.

Name	Birthday	Hobbies	Food like	Food dislike	Pet
 方林	四月七日	上网	面包	水果	一只狗
 月天	十月六日	打网球 打乒乓球	面条	鸡蛋	两条鱼
 大中	十二月三十日	看书	比萨饼	米饭	一只鸟
 小欢	五月十八日	看电视	水果	比萨饼	一只猫

- Whose birthday is 6 October?
- Who likes going online?
- Whose favourite food is pizza?
- Who doesn't like fruit?

- Whose hobby is watching TV?
- Who doesn't like rice?
- Who likes noodles and dislikes eggs?
- Who has a bird?

READING 4

Read Dazhong's birthday plans and answer the questions.

- What date is Dazhong's birthday?
- What does he want for his birthday?
- What are his plans for the morning?
- What are his plans for the afternoon?

要 yào to want

十二月三十日(星期六)是我的生日!
我要一个篮球和一个滑板,我喜欢运动!

上午: 踢足球、看电视、吃比萨饼
下午: 看电影、买东西、吃生日面条

WRITING 5

Write what each person likes and dislikes in Chinese sentences.



1 Danny



2 Angelina



3 Meihua



4 Xiaoping

Review

I can:

1

- list food and drink

面包 miàn bāo, 鸡蛋 jī dàn, 水果 shuǐ guǒ, 米饭 mǐ fàn,
果汁 guǒ zhī, 茶 chá

- use verbs 喜欢 and 吃/喝 to say what food/drink I like/dislike

我喜欢吃面包。他不喜欢喝水。

- write new food/drink characters

米、饭、水、果、汁

2

- say and understand more food/drink words

炒饭 chǎo fàn, 炒面 chǎo miàn, 饺子 jiǎo zi, 包子 bāo zi

- say what I and other people eat on different days

我星期一吃炒饭。 wǒ xīng qī yī chī chǎo fàn

- write new characters

他们星期日吃饺子。 tā men xīng qī rì chī jiǎo zi
吃、喝、炒、他、她

3

- talk about what I eat and drink for different meals

我早饭吃面包，喝牛奶。 wǒ zǎo fàn chī miàn bāo hē niú nǎi

- use the correct word order when talking about mealtimes

她星期六晚饭吃包子。 tā xīng qī liù wǎn fàn chī bāo zi

- read a menu

米饭、羊肉面条、鸡肉炒面、鸡蛋炒饭、
饺子、包子、炒牛肉、猪肉、茶、咖啡、
果汁

- write new characters

肉、牛、面

4

- order food/drink in a restaurant using 想

想吃/喝 xiǎng chī/hē

- use measure words 碗 wǎn, 杯 bēi

一碗米饭，两杯水

- write new characters

茶、菜、想

Investigating characters

- recognise radicals

火、扌、艹

Test

LISTENING 1

Listen to a conversation between a customer and the waiter in a restaurant and answer the questions.

- 1 What did the customer order first?
- 2 What did the waiter offer the customer?
- 3 Did the customer accept what he recommended?
- 4 What drink did she order?

SPEAKING 2

Describe what each person eats and drinks for each meal.

...早饭吃/喝 zǎo fàn chī/hē...

...午饭喝 wǔ fàn chī/hē...

...晚饭吃/喝 wǎn fàn chī/hē...



Mia



Daniel

READING 3

Fang Ji talks about her family's diet. Note down in English what each person likes or dislikes.

- 1 我哥哥喜欢吃菜, 不喜欢吃肉。
- 2 我爸爸喜欢吃米饭、喝茶。他不喜欢喝咖啡。
- 3 我和妈妈喜欢吃饺子, 也喜欢吃包子。
- 4 我的小猫喜欢吃鱼、喝牛奶。

WRITING 4

A few labels are missing. Fill in the gaps.



1



水



2



牛奶



炒面



3



包子



4



菜



5

Key language

Food

面包	miàn bāo	bread	牛肉	niú ròu	beef
面条	miàn tiáo	noodles	羊肉	yáng ròu	lamb/mutton
面	miàn	wheat flour; noodles	猪肉	zhū ròu	pork
米饭	mǐ fàn	(cooked) rice	肉	ròu	meat
炒饭	chǎo fàn	fried rice	鸡肉	jī ròu	chicken (meat)
饭	fàn	meal; cooked rice	鸡蛋	jī dàn	(chicken) egg
炒面	chǎo miàn	fried noodles	菜	cài	vegetable
炒	chǎo	to stir fry	比萨饼	bǐ sà bǐng	pizza
饺子	jiǎo zi	Chinese dumplings (with meat and/or vegetable stuffing)	水果	shuǐ guǒ	fruit
包子	bāo zi	steamed stuffed bun	巧克力	qiǎo kè lì	chocolate
			冰淇淋	bīng qí lín	ice cream

Drinks

水	shuǐ	water	牛奶	niú nǎi	milk
茶	chá	tea	咖啡	kā fēi	coffee
果汁	guǒ zhī	fruit juice			

Daily meals

吃	chī	to eat	杯	bēi	glass/cup (measure word as well)
喝	hē	to drink	碗	wǎn	bowl (measure word as well)
早饭	zǎo fàn	breakfast	想	xiǎng	would like to; want to
早上	zǎo shang	morning	饭馆	fàn guǎn	restaurant
午饭	wǔ fàn	lunch			
晚饭	wǎn fàn	dinner			
晚上	wǎn shang	evening/night			

Stroke order

米	丶	丶	丷	半	米	米
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

饭	ノ	ノ	饣	饣	饣	饭	饭
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

水	丨	勹	水	水
---	---	---	---	---

果	丿	口	口	口	旦	果	果
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

汁	丶	丶	氵	一	汁
---	---	---	---	---	---

吃	ノ	口	口	𠂆	𠂆	吃
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

喝	ノ	口	口	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	喝	喝	喝	喝
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

炒	丶	丶	灬	火	𠂆	𠂆	炒	炒
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

他	ノ	亻	亻	他	他
---	---	---	---	---	---

她	レ	女	女	如	如	她
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牛	ノ	一	二	牛
---	---	---	---	---

肉	丨	冂	内	内	肉	肉
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

面	一	丿	丿	而	而	而	而	面	面
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

茶	一	一	艹	艹	艹	茶	茶	茶	茶
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

菜	一	一	艹	艹	艹	艹	菜	菜	菜	菜
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

想	一	艹	才	木	相	相	相	相	相	相	想	想	想	想
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1 读和写 dú hé xiě Reading and Writing A

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1

Read the Chinese and decide if the English translation is correct. If incorrect, write the correct translation.

- 1 早上好 good morning
- 2 老师好 goodbye
- 3 二十 12
- 4 再见 hello
- 5 我三十一岁。 I am 31 years old.
- 6 她六十岁。 She is 60 years old.
- 7 她九岁。 She is 7 years old.
- 8 他叫 Kenyon, 我叫 Alfredo。 My name is Kenyon and his name is Alfredo.

WRITING 2

Rewrite the numbers in the correct order from smallest to largest.

Example: d 十四

- a 九十一 b 八十六 c 十七 d 十四 e 三十四
f 二十 g 二十九 h 四十三 i 二十八 j 五十

WRITING 3

Write the family members' ages in Chinese.

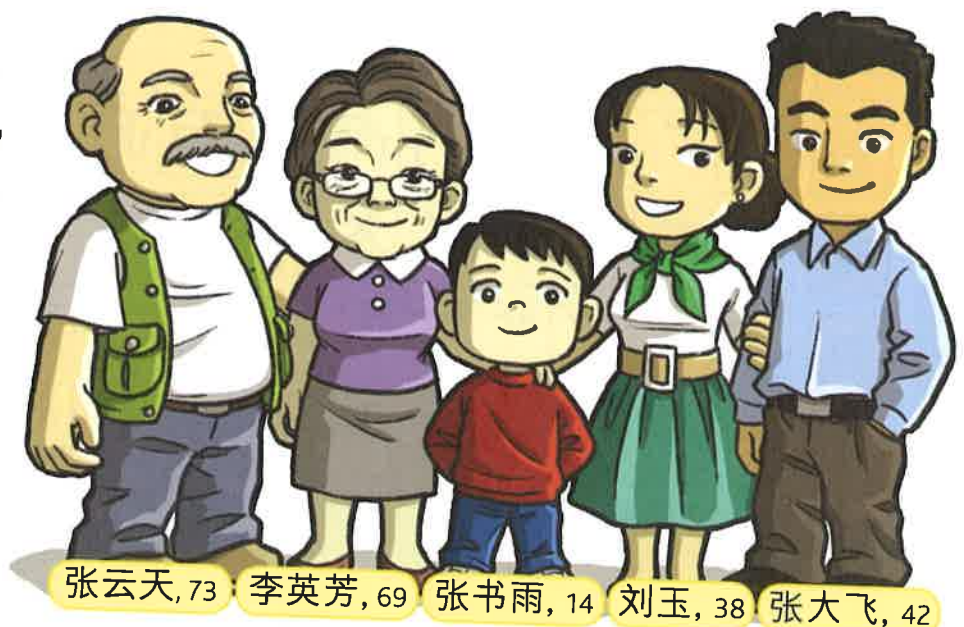
Example: 张大飞 : 四十二岁

刘玉 : (1) 岁

张书雨 : (2) 岁

张云天 : (3) 岁

李英芳 : (4) 岁



张云天, 73 李英芳, 69 张书雨, 14 刘玉, 38 张大飞, 42